UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/776,861	02/06/2001	Hiroshi Sasaki	MA-470-US	6868

466 7590 12/01/2005		EXAMINER
YOUNG & THOMPSON		PATEL, HARESH N
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	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2ND FLOOR	2154	
ARLINGTON, VA 22202		

DATE MAILED: 12/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/776,861	SASAKI, HIROSHI
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Haresh Patel	2154	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 September 2005</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-10,12-14,16 and 17</u> is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1,3,5-10,12-14,16 and 17</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>06 February 2001</u> is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☒ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>9/8/05</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1, 3, 5-10, 12-14, 16 and 17 are subject to examination. Claims 2, 4, 11, 15 and

18-25 are cancelled.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments filed 9/7/2005, pages 11-15, have been fully considered but they

are not persuasive. Therefore, rejection of claims 1, 3, 5-10, 12-14, 16 and 17 is maintained.

Applicant argues (1), "there is no motivation to combine the teachings of references

Adams et al. 6,457,030, IBM (Hereinafter Adams-IBM) and Fletcher et al., IBM, 6,138,156

(Hereinafter Fletcher-IBM)".

The examiner respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. Contrary to

applicant's assertions, the limitations relied upon Adams-IBM, i.e., a terminal device belonging

to a first communication network (e.g., col., 2, lines 13 – 47), a server device (e.g., web server,

col., 2, lines 2 – 26) belonging to a second communication network having a protocol (e.g., http,

col., 1, lines 11 – 30) different from that of said first communication network (e.g., WAP, col., 7,

lines 55-57); a protocol conversion device provided at a connection point (e.g., proxy server,

col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13) between said first communication network and said second

communication network for conducting protocol conversion (e.g., data conversion from one

protocol to another, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13), is not only disclosed by Adams-IBM, but

Adams-IBM also discloses at least one benefit of using all the terminal device, the server device

and the protocol conversion device, e.g., col., 2, lines 13 – 47, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13.

The limitations relied upon Fletcher-IBM, i.e., the well-known concept of determining whether

conversion of contents is possible (e.g., use of transcoding algorithm, col., 7, lines 24 – 48, col.,

10, lines 39 – 63), when conversion of the contents is necessary but conversion to the contents

supported by the device is impossible (e.g., usage of rule definition tool for content modification

rules, usage of transform definition tool for content transforms, and usage of content filters and

transcoding algorithm, col., 9, line 52 – col., 10, line 13), deleting the contents (e.g., col., 8, lines

2 – 55), etc., is not only discloses by Fletcher-IBM, but Fletcher -IBM also discloses at least one

benefit of using all the verification steps for conversion, e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 48, col., 10, lines

39 – 63. With the available teachings of Adams-IBM and Fletcher-IBM, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teachings of Adams-IBM with the teachings of Fletcher-IBM in order to facilitate determining

whether conversion of contents is possible along with other verification steps for conversion

because the determination of conversion would support the software know to perform conversion

of the contents. Upon determination that the conversion is necessary the software would support

convert the contents. Upon determination that the conversion is not possible, the software would

support not convert the contents and handle the contents as needed, using the storage of the

device. The software would support conversion of the image data depending upon the necessity

of the conversion and to support the converted image contents for the device.

It is well established that a conclusion of obviousness may be made based on a

combination of references based on a reason, suggestion or motivation to lead an inventor to

combine those references. *In re Pro-Mold and Tool Co. v. Great Lakes Plastic Inc.,* 37 USPQ2d

1626, 1629 (Fed. Cir. 1996). The claim is open-ended (comprising). Also, the test for

obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into

the structure of a primary reference. It is also not that the claimed invention must be expressly

suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of

the references would have suggested to those of ordinally skill in the art. *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d

414, 425, 208 USPQ 871, 881 (CCPA 1981); *In re Young*, 927 F.2d 588, 591, 18 USPQ2d 1089,

1091 (Fed. Cir. 1991). Since, the combined teachings of Adams-IBM and Fletcher-IBM disclose

the applicant's invention, the rejection is maintained.

Applicant argues (2), "the systems of ADAMS and FLETCHER are based on two

completely different systems", and states, "column 8, lines 34-38 of ADAMS teaches making a

decision whether and/or how to display elements based upon assigned priorities. For example,

based on a low priority, an element may be reformatted or ignored altogether based on limited

display characteristics or limited bandwidth", "FLETCHER uses a rule-based approach to select

an appropriate filter enabling varying types and degrees reduction to be applied based on

currently existing conditions. This manages the volume of data received by the user, without

requiring input from the user by reducing the amount of data sent to the user by a server", "the

device of ADAMS is a pervasive computing device as described on column 2, lines 20-25 as a

handheld device device. The work station 10 of FLETCHER is a personal computer having

different requirements than a handheld type", "the software programming code of FLETCHER

that uses a large amount of memory and is stored in a hard drive of a personal computer for use

with the handheld device of ADAMS".

The examiners aggress with the applicant's assertions, "column 8, lines 34-38 of

ADAMS teaches making a decision whether and/or how to display elements based upon

assigned priorities. For example, based on a low priority, an element may be reformatted or

ignored altogether based on limited display characteristics or limited bandwidth", "FLETCHER

uses a rule-based approach to select an appropriate filter enabling varying types and degrees

reduction to be applied based on currently existing conditions. This manages the volume of data

received by the user, without requiring input from the user by reducing the amount of data sent to

the user by a server", "the device of ADAMS is a pervasive computing device as described on

column 2, lines 20-25 as a handheld device. The work station 10 of FLETCHER is a personal

computer having different requirements than a handheld type", "the software programming code

of FLETCHER that uses a large amount of memory and is stored in a hard drive of a personal

computer for use with the handheld device of ADAMS".

However, as per the applicant's assertions, the teachings of ADAMS and FLETCHER are

not limited to these teachings. Adams-IBM also discloses, a terminal device belonging to a first

communication network (e.g., col., 2, lines 13 – 47), a server device (e.g., web server, col., 2,

lines 2 – 26) belonging to a second communication network having a protocol (e.g., http, col., 1,

lines 11 – 30) different from that of said first communication network (e.g., WAP, col., 7, lines

55-57); a protocol conversion device provided at a connection point (e.g., proxy server, col., 7,

line 37 – col., 8, line 13) between said first communication network and said second

communication network for conducting protocol conversion (e.g., data conversion from one

protocol to another, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13). Adams-IBM also discloses at least one

benefit of using all the terminal device, the server device and the protocol conversion device,

e.g., col., 2, lines 13 – 47, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13. Fletcher-IBM also discloses, the well-

known concept of determining whether conversion of contents is possible (e.g., use of

transcoding algorithm, col., 7, lines 24 – 48, col., 10, lines 39 – 63), when conversion of the

contents is necessary but conversion to the contents supported by the device is impossible (e.g.,

usage of rule definition tool for content modification rules, usage of transform definition tool for

content transforms, and usage of content filters and transcoding algorithm, col., 9, line 52 – col.,

10, line 13), deleting the contents (e.g., col., 8, lines 2 – 55), etc. Fletcher-IBM also discloses at

least one benefit of using all the verification steps for conversion, e.g., col., 7, lines 24 – 48, col.,

10, lines 39 – 63.

The examiner also respectfully disagrees in response to applicant's arguments. Contrary

to applicant's assertions both the systems of ADAMS and FLETCHER are concerned (see above

response of argument 1 for the teachings of ADAMS and FLETCHER) with the applicant's

claimed data conversion system (see claim 1), a data conversion method, a computer readable

memory which stores a data conversion program for executing data conversion, in a data

conversion system including a terminal device belonging to first communication network, server

device belonging second communication network having protocol different from said first

communication network and protocol conversion device provided at connection point between

said first communication network and said second communication network for conducting

protocol conversion (see claims 10 and 14) (see above response of argument 1 for the teachings

of ADAMS and FLETCHER).

Further, the claimed invention is not limited to the applicant's assertion, i.e., making a

decision whether and/or how to display elements based upon assigned priorities or not based

upon assigned priorities, based on a low priority or other priority, an element may be reformatted

or ignored altogether based on limited display characteristics or limited bandwidth, a rule-based

approach to select an appropriate filter enabling varying types and degrees reduction to be

applied based on currently existing conditions or not rule-based, manage the volume of data

received by the user without requiring input from the user by reducing the amount of data sent to

the user by a server or not manage the volume of data received by the user, using a pervasive

computing device or not pervasive handheld device. The work station is a personal computer

having different requirements than a handheld type or having same requirements of a handheld

type, the software programming code using a large amount of memory and is stored in a hard

drive of a personal computer for use with the handheld device or using a different amount of

memory and is stored for use with other than the handheld device.

In fact, the specification of this application, clearly states, "Although the invention has

been illustrated and described with respect to exemplary embodiment thereof, it should be

understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and various other changes, omissions and

additions may be made therein and thereto, without departing from the spirit and scope of the

present invention. Therefore, the present invention should not be understood as limited to the

specific embodiment set out above but to include all possible embodiments which can be

embodies within a scope encompassed and equivalents thereof with respect to the feature set out

in the appended claims", page 26, line 20 – page 27, line 5, which is indeed contrary to the above

mentioned applicant's assertion that the claimed data conversion system is limited to the above

mentioned limitations that are not presented in the claimed subject matter of the claims.

Therefore, the rejection is maintained.

Priority

3.   Applicant was requested (i.e., previous office action dated 6/28/2004) to submit the

translated priority document <u>in English</u> for the Japan priority papers submitted on 2/6/2001 (i.e.,

Japan 11-279515, 02/09/2000 application) for verification in order to benefit the effective date as

02/09/2000. However, the examiner for consideration has not received the translated priority

document (see 37 CFR 1.55(a)(3)) and MPEP 706.02(b)). Hence, examiner has not applied prior

arts that are available for the rejection dated between the claimed Japan priority date and the

effective date of this application. Applicant is requested to respond/submit the English translated

foreign priority document, which would help the examiner to know whether to apply, the above-

mentioned prior arts, as necessary (see 37 CFR 1.55(a)(3)) and MPEP 706.02(b)).

Drawings

4.   New corrected drawings are required in this application because Figures 1-4 do not show

claimed invention, i.e., "a <u>first communication network</u>, ... a <u>second communication network</u>, ...

<u>one</u> of the <u>converted contents</u>, ... <u>contents supported by</u> the <u>terminal</u> device, ... <u>contents obtained</u>

from the server device, ... when <u>no constraint information exits</u>, <u>returns</u> said <u>one</u> of said contents

supported by the terminal device and <u>the converted </u>contents to the <u>protocol</u> conversion <u>device</u>

without conversion". Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent

draftsperson outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new

drawings. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the

Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The amended replacement drawing sheet

should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if

only one figure is being amended. The replacement sheet(s) should be labeled --Replacement

Sheet-- in the page header (as per 37 CFR 1.84(c)) so as not to obstruct any portion of the

drawing figures. If the examiner does not accept the changes, the applicant will be notified and

informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the

drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the
subject matter, which the applicant regards as his invention.

5.   Claims 1, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as

being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 1, 10 and 14 recite the limitations, "said one of said contents", "said constraint

information", "said converted contents". There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation

in the claim. Since, multiple constraint information (constraint information peculiar to said

terminal device, no constraint information exists (without "the" or "said")), multiple converted

contents (conversion to contents supported by terminal device, conversion of contents obtained

from the server device) and multiple protocols (a protocol different from that of said first

communication network, conducting protocol conversion (without "the" or "said")), exists in the

claim, it is not clear which constraint information, converted contents and protocol is referred by

theses limitations (see MPEP 706.03(d).

Claims 7, 8, 12 and 16 recite the limitations, "said constraint information". There is

insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Since, multiple constraint

information (constraint information peculiar to said terminal device, no constraint information

exists (without "the" or "said")) and multiple protocols (a protocol different from that of said

first communication network, conducting protocol conversion (without "the" or "said")), exists

in the claim, it is not clear which constraint information and protocol is referred by theses

limitations (see MPEP 706.03(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7.   Claims 1, 3, 5-10, 12-14, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Adams et al. 6,457,030, IBM (Hereinafter Adams-IBM) in view of Fletcher et

al., IBM, 6,138,156 (Hereinafter Fletcher-IBM) and in further view of "Official Notice".

8.   As per claims 1, 10 and 14, Adams- IBM clearly teaches a data conversion system (e.g.,

figure 2) comprising:

        a terminal device belonging to a first communication network (e.g., col., 2, lines 13 – 47),

        a server device (e.g., web server, col., 2, lines 2 – 26) belonging to a second

communication network having a protocol (e.g., http, col., 1, lines 11 – 30) different from that of

said first communication network (e.g., WAP, col., 7, lines 55-57);

        a protocol conversion device provided at a connection point (e.g., proxy server, col., 7,

line 37 – col., 8, line 13) between said first communication network and said second

communication network for conducting protocol conversion (e.g., data conversion from one

protocol to another, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13),

storage unit which stores (e.g., use of stored information by the transcoder/transformer

logic for data conversion, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13) constraint information peculiar to said

terminal device added to a request from said terminal device for obtaining contents from said

server device (e.g., transmission of WAP requests with the addition of height, width, etc., col., 8,

lines 16 – 61),

a data conversion unit which converts said contents obtained from said server device

(e.g., use of transcoder/transformer logic for data conversion at a proxy server, col., 7, line 37 –

col., 8, line 13) into data based on said constraint information stored in said storage unit (e.g., use

of stored information by the transcoder/transformer logic for data conversion, col., 7, line 37 –

col., 8, line 13),

said data conversion unit (e.g., use of transcoder/transformer logic for data conversion at

a proxy server, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13) determines whether conversion to contents (col.,

2, lines 13 – 47) is necessary (e.g., information transcoded/transformed when necessary, col., 7,

line 37 – col., 8, line 13).

However, Adams-IBM does not specifically mention about verification steps for

conversion.

Fletcher-IBM teaches the well-known concept of determining whether conversion of

contents is possible (e.g., use of transcoding algorithm, col., 7, lines 24 – 48, col., 10, lines 39 –

63), when conversion of the contents is necessary but conversion to the contents supported by the

device is impossible (e.g., usage of rule definition tool for content modification rules, usage of

transform definition tool for content transforms, and usage of content filters and transcoding algorithm, col., 9, line 52 – col., 10, line 13), deleting the contents (e.g., col., 8, lines 2 – 55), when conversion of the contents is necessary and conversion to the contents supported by the device is possible (e.g., usage of rule definition tool for content modification rules, usage of transform definition tool for content transforms, and usage of content filters and transcoding algorithm, col., 13, lines 9 –58), converting the contents to converted contents supported by the device (e.g., col., 13, lines 30 – 45), determining whether one of the converted contents and the contents are image data (e.g., col., 13, lines 34 – 50), when the one of the contents and the converted contents are not image data (e.g., usage of rule definition tool for content modification rules, usage of transform definition tool for content transforms, and usage of content filters and transcoding algorithm, col., 9, lines 15 – 60), said data conversion unit returns the one of the contents and the converted contents to the device without further conversion (e.g., col. 12, lines 38 – 64), when the one of the contents and the converted contents are image data (e.g., col., 13, lines 34 – 50), said data conversion unit determines whether the constraint information exists in the storage (e.g., usage of rule definition tool for content modification rules, usage of transform definition tool for content transforms, and usage of content filters and transcoding algorithm, col., 10, lines 1 – 15, col., 13, lines 9 – 48), when the constraint information exists converting the one of the contents and the converted contents to converted image contents based on the constraint information (e.g., col., 8, lines 21 – 63) and returns said converted image contents to the device (e.g., usage of rule definition tool for content modification rules, usage of transform definition tool for content transforms, and usage of content filters and transcoding algorithm, col., 12, lines 6 – 34), when no constraint information exists the device returns the one of the

contents and the converted contents to the device without conversion based on the constraint

information (e.g., col., 12, lines 34 – 67, use of rule definition tool for content modification rules,

use of transform definition tool for content transforms, usage of content filters and transcoding

algorithm, figure 4, col., 7, line 24 – col., 8, line 36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to combine the teachings of Adams-IBM with the teachings of Fletcher-IBM in order

to facilitate determining whether conversion of contents is possible along with other verification

steps for conversion because the determination of conversion would help the software know to

perform conversion of the contents. Upon determination that the conversion is necessary the

software would help convert the contents. Upon determination that the conversion is not

possible, the software would help not convert the contents and handle the contents as needed,

using the storage of the device. The software would help conversion of the image data depending

upon the necessity of the conversion and to support the converted image contents for the device.

Adams-IBM and Fletcher-IBM do not specifically mention about contents supported by

the terminal device.

"Official Notice" is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing contents

supported by the terminal device is well known and expected in the art. For example, Nagatomo

et al., 6,334,126, Casio Computer Co., Ltd, discloses these limitations, figures 1, 7A, col., 6,

lines 3 – 14, 55 – 67.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to include contents supported by the terminal device with the teachings of Adams-

IBM and Fletcher-IBM in order to facilitate supporting contents by the terminal device because

the terminal device would support handling the contents for processing over the network. The

contents supported over the network would be utilized by the data conversion system.

9.   As per claim 3, Adams also teaches the following:

        data conversion means is provided at said protocol conversion device (e.g., use of

transcoder/transformer logic for data conversion at a proxy server, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line

13).

10.   As per claim 5, Adams also teaches the following:

        said protocol conversion device includes said data conversion unit and storage unit (e.g.,

accessing the stored information from storage by the transcoder/transformer logic for data

conversion, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13).

11.   As per claim 6, Adams also teaches the following:

        data conversion means is provided at said server device (e.g., use of

transcoder/transformer logic for data conversion at a web server, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line

13).

12.   As per claim 7, Adams also teaches the following:

        said protocol conversion device transmits said request received from said terminal device

and said constraint information added to said request to said server device (e.g., transmission of

WAP requests with the addition of height, width, etc. by the hand held device, col., 8, lines 16 –

61), and said server device includes said storage unit and said data conversion unit (e.g.,

accessing the stored information from storage by the transcoder/transformer logic for data

conversion, col., 7, line 37 – col., 8, line 13).

13.   As per claims 8, 12, 16, Adams also teaches the following:

said constraint information includes at least one of size information of images (e.g.,

height, width, col., 8, lines 45 – 61) and gradation information of images (e.g., fidelity, col., 8,

lines 45 – 61).

14.   As per claims 9, 13, 17, Adams also teaches the following:

first communication network is a communication network for portable information

terminals (e.g., use of WAP, col., 7, lines 55-57) and said second communication network is the

Internet (e.g., use of HTTP and internet, col., 1, lines 11 – 30).

Conclusion

15.   The prior art made of record (forms PTO-892 and applicant provided IDS cited arts) and

not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or

sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the

convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings

of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages

and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing

responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the

claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by

the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to
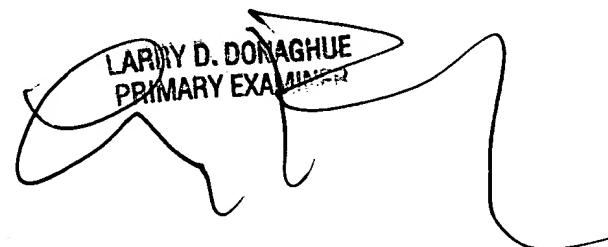
8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Haresh Patel

November 23, 2005